

August 10, 1932

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To the Committee on Graduate Study:

I submit herewith a thesis by Mr. Okla R. Sarten, "A Comparative Study of the Teachers of Sevier County, Tennessee, with the Teachers of Dickson, Hickman, Morgan, and White Counties, Tennessee", and recommend that it be accepted for nine quarter hours credit in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Education.

R. D. Parsons

Major Professor

At the request of the
Committee on Graduate
Study, I have read
this thesis and recommend
its acceptance.

R. D. Parsons

Adams Phillips

Accepted by the Committee

R. M. Hamer chairman

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE TEACHERS OF
SEVIER COUNTY, TENNESSEE, WITH THE
TEACHERS OF DICKSON, HICKMAN, MORGAN,
AND WHITE COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE

A THESIS

Submitted to the Graduate Committee
of
The University of Tennessee
in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of
Master of Science in Education

by

OKLA R. SARTEN

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL STATEMENTS

Part I - Sevier County

1. Introduction.

The primary purpose of this thesis is to make a comparative study of the ^{status of the} teachers of Sevier County with teachers of Dickson, Hickman, Morgan, and White Counties, the area, population, amount of taxable property, and number of teachers being approximately the same, in order to ascertain whether or not Sevier County is keeping pace with comparable counties in the character of teachers employed.

The development of children will, in a very large measure, depend upon the character of their teachers. Therefore, it is exceedingly important that frequent inventories be taken of the teaching corps in order to determine their status.

2. History.

Sevier County was named in honor of Tennessee's first governor, John Sevier. On September 27, 1794, the Territorial Assembly laid out the county from a part of Jefferson County and attached it to the district of Hamilton. About 1783 the first settlers built a fort on Dumplin Creek.

Among some of the very earliest settlers were: William Cannon, Jacob Huff, Samuel Blair, Allen Bryant, Peter Bryant, Joshua Gist, Thomas Booking, and Isaac Thomas.

The county seat, Sevierville, was laid off in 1795, just a short time before Tennessee was admitted into the Union. The first court was held in July 1796. The members were: Samuel Newell, Joshua Gist, Joseph Wilson, Andrew Cowan, Joseph Vance, Robert Pollock, Peter Bryant, M. Lewis, John Clark, Robert Calvert, Adam Wilson, James Riffin, A. Montgomery, Jessie Griffin, Isom Green, James P. Porter, and Lewis Renan.¹

3. Topography.

The largest part of the county is either very hilly or extremely mountainous. The fertile valleys are located in the northern part of the county through which the French Broad River flows.

"(a) Altitude. In the valleys of the French Broad and Little Pigeon, the altitude is about nine hundred feet, or even less, but farther south in the foothills of the mountains, it increases until it reaches a maximum of nearly seven thousand feet.

"Some of the most interesting peaks and their altitudes are listed below:

"Clingman's Dome	6,680 feet.
Mt. Guyot	6,636 feet.
Mt. LeConte	6,600 feet.

1 Foster, A. P., Counties of Tennessee, p. 39.

Mt. Collins 6,400 feet.²

(b) Streams. The county is drained by the French Broad River and its tributaries. Some of the larger streams are: Little Pigeon, with its two prongs extending back into the heart of the Great Smokies; Boyd's Creek; Dumplin Creek; Flat Creek; Bird's Creek; East Fork River; Maple's Branch; and numerous other small streams. In the early history of the county, these streams furnished the means for the transportation of farm products to market.

(c) Water Power. The east and west prongs of Pigeon River, in particular, rising as they do back in the heart of the Great Smokies and flowing very swiftly down to the valleys, suggest great possibilities for water power, but, so far, they have been used very little for this purpose. There is only one small power plant. The United States Government has made surveys on Pigeon River to determine the possibilities offered, but up to this time no information concerning their findings has been made public. The streams furnish water power for the grinding of grain today.

4. Geology.

(a) Rock Formations. Along the West Fork of Little Pigeon to the state line, the rocks are well displayed. Sevierville is located on the Grapholite Shale. Two miles southeast a band of Trenton limestone, with fossils, is encountered. This is soon followed by shale and later by Knox limestone and dolomite. The Great Smoky Mountains are formed

² Creswell, J. O., Secondary Education in Sevier County, p. 4.

of the strata of the Ocoee Formation. It is probably 10, 000 feet thick. The slate is fissile enough to yield roofing-slates. Along the French Broad River is found sandstone. Conglomerate and breccia limestone, or marble, is also found in the county. Iron is located near the mountains.

(b) Mineral Resources. Little has been done to develop any possible mineral resources.

(c) Timber. One of the principal incomes in Sevier County, since about 1910-1930, has been its timber. On the level land and hills some of the finest of hardwoods - oak, chestnut, etc. - are found. Soft wood - spruce, hemlock, and balsam - are also to be found in the county. The Census of 1930 shows that there were 84,040 acres of woodland in farms. Only a few counties in Tennessee exceed Sevier County in woodland.

5. Development.

The county for many years was very slow in developing transportation facilities, but since about 1915, progress has been very rapid.

(a) Roads. There are about 750 miles of public roads in the county, of which forty-five miles are hard-surfaced and maintained by the State Highway Department. The county has about two-hundred miles of MacAdam roads, forty-five miles of which are maintained by the state; the rest is unimproved. Knoxville can be reached by automobile in less than an hour's drive. The state at the present time is con-

structing a part of the Memorial Highway, from Shooks Gap to Cuisicks; the road between Newport and Maryville, by way of Sevierville, is also under construction and when completed, will afford Sevier County an excellent outlet by good roads.⁴

(b) Railroads. There are seventeen miles of railroad between Knoxville and Sevierville, which are operated by the Tennessee-North Carolina Railway Company. The building of this railroad in 1908-10 meant a great deal to the county, but since good roads have been constructed, the automobile, bus, and truck service have just about driven the railroad out of business. It appears, unless there is a change, that the discontinuance of the railroad is only a matter of time.

(c) Ferries. There are two ferries in the county, both crossing the French Broad River. Both are privately owned and operated.

(d) Bridges. There are three steel and four concrete bridges, maintained by the state, in the county; ten concrete bridges above eighty feet; fifteen to twenty wooden bridges above fifteen feet; and many smaller ones, maintained by the county.⁵

(e) Great Smoky Mountain National Park. The county will have a greater part of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park located within its boundaries. On February 6, 1930, the governors of North Carolina and Tennessee, on behalf of their

4 Information furnished by Dave Butler, Chairman of Road Committee.

5 Ibid.

states, presented the Secretary of Interior with deeds to 158,876.50 acres of land in the Great Smokies. Since then, several thousand more acres have been deeded to the United States Government, but the Government cannot legally develop the park until it/ ^{shall have} received 427,000 acres, which is the minimum prescribed by Congress in 1926. Nevertheless, civil engineers, architects, sanitary engineers, and others have been sent to investigate in their respective fields since January 1, 1931.⁶

Aside from the recreational and aesthetic value of the park, the county will be benefited financially, since the value of property will increase; better home markets will be available; and capitalists will be attracted by the cheap labor, the natural water power, and will in all probability, locate many industrial plants throughout the county. As the property will enhance in value, the schools will naturally share their part in the increased revenue derived from taxes.⁷

6. Population.

(a) Changes in Population. The changes in the population of Sevier County are as follows:

Years	Population
In 1850	6,920
In 1860	9,122
In 1870	11,028

⁶ Annual Report of the National Park Service, June 30, 1931.

⁷ Creswell, J. O., Secondary Education in Sevier County,
pp. 22-23.

In 1880	15,541
In 1890	18,757
In 1910	22,296
In 1920	22,384
In 1930	20,480 ⁸

(b) Towns and Villages. There is only one town in Sevier County - Sevierville, - which had a population of about 1500 in 1930. The villages include: Gatlinburg, Pigeon Forge, Elkmont, Pitman Center, ^{Roads,} Cross/ Beech Springs, Kodak, Allensville, Fairgarden, Boyds Creek, and others. There are practically no foreigners in the county.

7. Financial Report.

(a) Banks. There are three banks in Sevier County at the present time, all located in Sevierville; namely, Sevier County Bank, Bank of Sevierville, and First National Bank. The following data were given by the bank officials:

Statement of the Condition of 9

SEVIER COUNTY BANK

Located at Sevierville, Tennessee, at the Close of
Business, Dec., 31, 1931

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$ 483,461.22
Overdrafts	395.95
Bonds and Stocks and Warrants	55,378.48
Banking House	10,370.00

8 U.S. Census, 1850-1930.

9 Furnished by the Sevier County Bank, Sevierville, Tennessee.

Furniture and Fixtures	3,500.00
Other Real Estate	5,268.89
Actual Cash on Hand	\$ 9,742.16
Due from Banks and Bankers. 33,492.99	43,235.15
Checks and Cash Items	4,263.18
Judgments Certificates Against Sevier County	<u>4,426.75</u>
Total	\$610,299.62

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid in	\$30,000.00
Surplus Fund	60,000.00
Undivided Profits Less Expenses and Taxes Paid	<u>2,280.00</u>
	92,280.74
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	102,527.00
Cashier's Checks	<u>649.43</u>
Total Demand Deposits	103,176.43
Saving Deposits	89,684.78
Time Certificates on Deposit ...	<u>295,157.67</u>
Total Deposits	488,018.88
Notes and Bills Payable	<u>30,000.00</u>
Total	\$610,299.62

Statement of the Condition of
10

THE BANK OF SEVIERVILLE

Located at Sevierville, Tennessee, at the Close
of Business, Dec., 31, 1931

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$ 433,396.67
Overdrafts	840.82
Bonds and Warrants	4,890.90
Banking House	8,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,247.36
Other Real Estate	18,323.38
Actual Cash on Hand	\$11,666.30
Due From Banks	<u>34,686.38</u>
Total Cash and Due From Banks	46,352.68
Exchange for Clearing House	3,315.43
Checks and Cash Items	<u>3,861.07</u>
Total	\$ 571,728.31

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus	25,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,338.84
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	135,802.46
Cashier's Checks	117.86
Savings Accounts	51,385.61
Certificates of Deposit	289,083.54
Bills Payable	<u>10,000.00</u>
Total	\$ 571,728.31

Statement of the Condition of
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
 Of Sevierville, in the State of Tennessee,
 At the Close of Business, Dec., 31, 1931

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$ 291,025.28
Overdrafts	500.16
United States Government Securities Owned ..	150.00
Other bonds, stocks, and securities owned ..	34,169.22
Banking House.....	\$20,200.00
Furniture and Fixtures <u>9,985.81</u>	30,185.81
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	898.34
Cash and due from banks	7,745.01
Outside checks and other cash items	<u>2,092.57</u>
Total	\$ 366,766.39

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$ 60,000.00
Surplus	15,000.00
Undivided profits -- net	2,832.88
Due to banks, including certified and cashier's checks outstanding	652.30
Demand deposits	80,224.16
Time deposits	181,161.05
Bills payable and rediscounts	<u>26,896.00</u>
Total	\$ 366,766.39

11 Furnished by the First National Bank, Sevierville, Tennessee.

About 95% of the money loaned is to the farmer¹²
for the purchase of seeds, livestock, fertilizers, etc.

The banks seem to have a very fine attitude toward the school, the farmer, and the community in general.

(b) Industries. There is a hosiery mill in Sevierville, which, when in operation, employs about 65 men and women;¹³ one large canning factory which gives employment,¹⁴ when in operation, to about 100 men and women; three flour mills; one ice plant; many saw mills, which employ both men and women; two lumber mills; and one chair factory employing about 10 men.

(c) Other Business. Sevierville has six dry good stores, eight groceries, three meat and grocery stores, three hardware stores, six garages, four barber shops, two harness and shoe shops, one blacksmith shop, one moving picture theater, two furniture stores, one pressing club, two publishing companies, one five and ten cent store, two hotels, five regular filling stations, two drug stores, two wholesale houses, three restaurants, two produce houses, one electric shop, one photographer, and other small business establishments.

(d) Property. The tax book of the County Trustee's office shows the following:

Total number of acres of land in County ..	300,334
Value of land	\$5,340,448

12 Information furnished by A. W. Mize, Assistant Cashier, Sevier County Bank.

13 Information furnished by Clyde Robertson, Manager.

14 Information furnished by Stokley Bros. Cannery.

Value of town property	493,734
Value of personal property (less 1000 exemp.).....	158,752
Value of public utilities	<u>269,957</u>
Total value of property..	\$6,293,268

15

(e) Taxes. Below are listed the sources of income for the county, including state:

Total property tax (assessed)	\$138,285.50
Polls (assessed)	8,432.00
Fees and fines (estimated)	1,000.00
From State (approximately)	<u>120,000.00</u>
Total County Income	\$258,000.00

8. Occupations.

Except for those who are engaged in the industries mentioned above and a few professional men and women, the people are directly or indirectly engaged in farming. It is estimated by some business men that 90 to 95% of the people are engaged in securing their living from the farm.

9. Schools.¹⁶

Scholastic population between 6-18 years...	5,661
Number High Schools	1
Number elementary schools	88

15 Information furnished by the Trustee's Office - Hobart Cattlett, Deputy.

16 Tennessee's Annual Report of the Department of Education, 1930.

Part II - The Comparable Counties

Dickson County.

1. History. Dickson County was named in honor of William Dickson, a member of Congress who at that time was representing the Mero District, and was erected on October 3, 1803, out of parts of Robertson and Montgomery Counties. Charlotte, the county seat, is located on the N. C. and St. L. Railway and has a population of about 200.

The county is drained by the Cumberland River and its tributaries. The soil is very fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, tobacco, and livestock.

2. Railroads. There are 49 miles of railroad in the county. 16a

3. Population.

17

(a) Changes in Population.

1920 19,342

1930 18,491

(b) Towns and Villages. Dickson on the N. C. and St. L. Railway is a town of 2,263 population and has excellent schools, churches, a weekly newspaper, manufacturing establishments, banks, and stores doing large business.

18

4. Schools.

(a) Scholastic population between 6-18 years. 5,027

(b) Number High Schools 6

(c) Number Elementary Schools 77

16a. Foster, op. cit.

17 U. S. Census Reports, 1920, 1930.

18 Tennessee's Annual Report of the Department of Education, 1930.

5. Property.

(a) Ares	620 square miles	
(b) Number of farms	2,544	19
(c) Assessed valuation of taxable		
property	\$5,987,921	20

Hickman County.

1. History. Hickman County was created in 1807 by reducing the lines of Dickson County and was named in honor of Edmond Hickman, a surveyor. The county was permanently established in 1819. Centerville is the county seat.

The county is composed of high rolling ridges and deep ravines, sloping toward the many streams. It contains some plateau land. The land on these ridges is poor and not so productive as other counties. The soil is rocky and rather thin but produces grass for grazing of cattle for a period of nine months each year.

2. Railroads. There are 46 miles of railroad in the county.

3. Population.

(a) Changes in Population.	22
1920	13,285
1930	15,543

19 Foster, A. P., Counties of Tennessee, pp. 554-6.

20 Tennessee's Annual Report of the Department of Education, 1930.

21 Killebrew, J.B., Resources of Tennessee, pp. 751-758.

22 U. S. Census Reports, 1920, 1930.

(b) Towns and Villages. Centerville, the county seat, has a population of 882, good schools, churches, weekly newspaper, bank, wagon factory, saw mill, and prosperous mercantile establishments.

23

4. Schools.

(a) Scholastic population between 6-18 years. 3,877

(b) Number High Schools 8

(c) Number Elementary Schools 70

5. Property.

(a) Area 640 square miles

(b) Number of farms 1,928

(c) Assessed valuation of taxable

property \$5,745,213. ²⁴

Morgan County

1. History. Morgan County was erected in 1817 from Roane County and was named in honor of General Daniel Morgan. The original county seat was at Montgomery, but it was later moved to Wartburg. Wartburg is a town of about 500 population and has a weekly newspaper, a bank, and general stores.

The county is drained by Emory and Obed rivers. Its surface is hilly and well-timbered with oak, chestnut, and pine. Corn, grasses, and livestock are staple products. Fruit growing is also a paying industry. Large deposits of coal are found in the county.

2. Railroads. There are 61 miles of railroad in the county.

23 Tennessee's Annual Report of the Department of Education, 1930.

24 Ibid.

3. Population.

25

(a) Changes in Population.

1920 13,285

1930 13,603

(b) Towns and Villages. There is only one other village of any importance in the county - Montgomery, which was formerly the county seat of Morgan County.

26

4. Schools.

(a) Scholastic population between 6-18 years. 3,557

(b) Number High Schools 5

(c) Number Elementary Schools 36

5. Property.

(a) Ares 448 square miles

(b) Number of farms 1,251

(c) Assessed valuation of taxable
property \$6,179,225 27

White County

1. History. White County was erected September 11, 1806, from a part of Smith County and was named for John White, one of the first settlers in the county.

The county is drained by the Caney Fork River and the soil is suitable for the production of corn, wheat, and oats. The county is also a good fruit growing section. The

25 U. S. Census Reports, 1920, 1930.

26 Tennessee's Annual Report of the Department of Education, 1930.

27 Ibid.

surface is uneven and extensively covered with timber.

2. Railroads. There are 37 miles of railroad in the county.

3. Population.

28

(a) Changes in Population.

1920 16,216

1930 13,613

(b) Towns and Villages. Sparta, the county seat, is a town of about 1500 population and has good schools and churches, two banks, a weekly newspaper, commercial establishments and an electric light and power plant.

29

4. Schools.

(a) Scholastic population between 6-18 years. 4,572

(b) Number High Schools 1

(c) Number Elementary Schools 56

5. Property.

(a) Area 390 square miles

(b) Number of farms 2,024

(c) Assessed valuation of taxable
property \$6,049,995. 30

28 U. S. Census Reports, 1920, 1930.

29 Tennessee's Annual Report of the State Department of Education, 1930.

30 Ibid.

CHAPTER II
STATUS OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

I. Provisions of the School Law for Elementary Schools.

1. There shall be established and maintained in each county of the state as many elementary schools as the County Board of Education may deem necessary for the instruction of the children of the county, both white and colored.

2. All the elementary schools in the county shall run at least eight months, unless it becomes necessary to shorten the school term for some unavoidable cause, which is determined by the County Board of Education.

3. The county elementary schools shall have the following subjects taught: spelling; reading; writing; arithmetic; grammar; geography; history of Tennessee, containing the Constitution of the United States; also health, physical education, nursing, etc.

4. Pupils completing such courses as prescribed by the State for elementary schools shall be given a certificate of promotion to attend high school. Elementary schools to be approved by the State must follow the State graded course of study and other requirements which the State Board of Education may make from time to time.

II. The State and County Organization of the Public School System.

Since the prosperity of the State depends upon the ability and efficiency of its executive, judicial, and legislative departments, it is essential that the citizens who elect these officials should have an understanding of their responsibilities. This understanding can be attained only through proper education in the public schools.

In the respective counties studied, except in Sevier County, where the people elect the Superintendent and County Board of Education, the County Court in its quarterly sessions elects the Superintendent and County Board of Education and makes all levies for County purposes.

The County Superintendent of Schools is elected for a term of two years; the members of the County Board of Education for a term of seven years. The Superintendent is secretary of the Board of Education and, therefore, keeps a complete record of all the official acts of the Board. He makes reports to the County Board of Education, County Court, and State Commissioner of Education. He conducts teachers' meetings, teachers' institutes, and passes on the qualification of all teachers for the County Board of Education; issues and signs, with the Chairman of the Board of Education, all warrants drawn on the public school fund; signs all requisitions for supplies for the various schools; and supervises the schools of the county.

The County Board of Education acquires school grounds, erects school buildings, consolidates schools, elects teachers upon recommendation of County Superintendent and fixes their salaries within the limit specified by the state for all counties receiv-

ing special aid from the State in maintaining an eight months school term. The Board has almost absolute power over the schools and teachers of the county.

The State Board of Education is composed of nine members appointed by the Governor for a period of six years, three from each grand division of the state. They must be bona fide residents of the state. The Governor and Commissioner of Education are ex-officio members. The Board elects the presidents and faculties of the State Teacher Colleges and other state schools, fixes their salaries, prescribes regulations for the examination and licensing of teachers, and formulates plans and curricula for the entire school system of the state.

The Commissioner of Education is appointed by the Governor for a term of two years. He is executive head of the state school system, ex-officio, a member of the Board of Trustees of the State university, and Chairman of the State Board of Education. He is responsible for the distribution of the equalization and other school funds of the state.

The Legislature enacts all school laws, makes appropriations for the state for public school purposes, and gives each county of the state authority to make tax levies for the support of the public schools within the county.¹

The following graph shows the relation of the various parts of the public school organization:

1 Public School Law of the State of Tennessee, pp. 1-20.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TENNESSEE SCHOOL SYSTEM

.....
: VOTERS :
.....

COUNTY COURT	STATE LEGISLATURE	GOVERNOR
Elects County Board of Education (with exception)	Makes State Appropriations Enacts School Laws	Appoints: 1. Commissioner of Education 2. State Board of Education
Elects Superintendent (Special exceptions)		
Makes School Tax Levies		
County School Board Term - Seven Years	County Superintendent Term - Two Years	Commissioner of Education - Term - Two Yr. State Board of Education - Nine Members - Term Six Years
Elects all teachers with recommendation of County Superintendent	Recommends all teachers Secretary of County Board of Education	Has Charge Of: Normal Schools State Aid and Equalization Fund Teachers Colleges
Provides Transportation	Makes all Reports and issues warrants	Industrial Rehabilitation
Fixes Teachers' Salaries (Follows State Provisions)	Conducts teachers' meetings and Institutes	Formulates plans for school system.
Erects School Buildings	Supervises the Schools	All Elementary and High Schools
General Duties	Signs all requisitions	School Libraries

Table I, page 23, shows the population of the five counties being considered in this study; the assessed valuation of taxable property; total tax rate; total school tax rate; amounts of money for schools derived from the county levies; and the per cent that the school rate is to the total tax rate.

It will be observed that while Sevier County has the largest population of the five counties, it has the lowest assessed valuation of taxable property. The tax levy of \$2.55 per \$100.00 in Sevier County is the largest of the five counties, with the exception of Morgan County which has \$3.00. In order to participate in the State Equalization Fund for maintenance of an eight months school each county must levy a minimum school tax of .50 on each \$100.00 of taxable property in the county. With the exception of Morgan County, which levies .55, all the counties considered in this study levy a .50 tax, which is the State minimum necessary to participate in the State Equalization Fund. The income for schools in Sevier County based on assessed valuation of taxable property at .50 on \$100.00 is \$28,542.70. This is the lowest of the five counties in consideration. The percentage of the levy in Sevier County to the total tax levy, 19.6%, is the smallest of the five counties, except Morgan County which has a percentage of 18.3%.

Table II, page 25, shows that Sevier County's population has decreased since 1920 by 1895, which may be due to the fact that the United States Government has taken over about one-sixth of the county for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and many of the people who live in this area have moved to adjoining counties and elsewhere. The loss of Park lands has also

TABLE I
PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND TAX INCOME

	SEVIER	DICKSON	HICKMAN	MORGAN	WHITE
1930	COUNTY	COUNTY	COUNTY	COUNTY	COUNTY
:Population	: 20,480:	18,491:	15,543:	13,603:	13,613:
:Assessed Valuation of Property	:5,708,539:	5,987,921:	5,745,213:	6,179,225:	6,094,995:
:Total County Tax Rate	: 2.55 :	1.80 :	2.34 :	3.00 :	1.70 :
:School Tax Rate, County	: .50 :	.50 :	.50 :	.55 :	.50 :
:Income for Schools	:28,542.70:	29,939.60:	28,726.06:	33,985.74:	30,474.98:
:Per Cent of School Rate to Total Tax Rate	: 19.6% :	27.7% :	21.4% :	18.3% :	29.4% :
	:	:	:	:	:

Note: All data in this and subsequent tables have been compiled from Annual Reports of the Department of Education of the State of Tennessee, 1925-1930.

caused a decrease in property assessment and an increase in the tax rate from \$1.80 on each \$100.00 of taxable property in 1925 to \$2.55 on each \$100.00 in 1930. The school tax rate was .41 in 1925, but in 1926 and thereafter it has been .50 on each \$100.00 of taxable property. The increase, as suggested above, was due to the fact that the State in 1925 established the Equalization Fund. It is shown also that when the school tax rate was raised, the income for schools increased for 1926, 1927, but gradually decreased for 1928 and 1929. In 1930 there was a small increase of \$917.29 over the income for 1925.

It is also noted that the per cent of school rate to total tax rate increased for 1926, but since that time it has gradually but surely decreased until in 1930 it was only 19.6% compared to 22.8% in 1925 and to 25% in 1926.

Table III, page 26, shows the number of elementary schools of different types in the five counties in this study and the number and kind of school buildings and estimated value of school property.

It will be seen that Sevier County has the greatest number of all schools combined in the five counties studied. It has the largest number of one-teacher schools, except Dickson County which has 47; and the largest number of three-or-more-teacher schools, except Hickman County which has 12.

It is seen that the most popular kind of building is the frame building. Only one county, Dickson, has a stone building. Sevier County has one log building and White County has two.

The estimated value of school property is highest in Sevier County and lowest in Dickson County.

TABLE II

SHOWS SEVIER COUNTY FOR 1925-1930 INCLUSIVE IN REGARD TO POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY, TOTAL COUNTY TAX RATE, SCHOOL TAX, INCOME FOR SCHOOLS, AND PER CENT OF THE SCHOOL RATE TO TOTAL TAX RATE

: SEVIER COUNTY :	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	:
:Population	: * 22,384:					20,480:	
:Assessed Valuation of Taxable Property	:6,737,902:	6,725,705:	6,735,633:	6,481,769:	6,456,685:	5,708,539:	
:Total County Tax Rate	: 1.80	: 2.00	: 2.15	: 2.15	: 2.50	: 2.55	:
:School Tax Rate of Countyn	: .41	: .50	: .50	: .50	: .50	: .50	:
:Income for Schools	:27,625.40:	33,628.52:	33,678.16:	32,408.84:	32,383.42:	28,542.70:	
:Per Cent of School Rate to Total Tax Rate	: 22.8%	: 25%	: 23.2%	: 23.2%	: 20.0%	: 19.6%	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

* Population for 1920, taken from 1920 Census.

TABLE III

SHOWING NUMBER AND TYPES OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, NUMBER AND KINDS
OF BUILDINGS, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY

COUNTY	NUMBER AND TYPES-SCHOOLS				NUMBER AND KIND OF BUILDINGS					ESTIMATED VALUE-PROPERTY
	One	Two	Three	Total	B	S	F	L	Total	
:SEVIER :	44	: 30	: 11	: 85	: 3	: 0	: 84	: 1	: 88	: \$278,050
:DICKSON:	47	: 15	: 5	: 67	: 2	: 1	: 75	: 0	: 78	: 99,015
:HICKMAN:	39	: 7	: 12	: 58	: 2	: 0	: 67	: 0	: 69	: 153,410
:MORGAN :	28	: 1	: 8	: 37	: 7	: 0	: 31	: 0	: 38	: 103,107
:WHITE :	23	: 19	: 7	: 52	: 2	: 0	: 47	: 2	: 52	: 103,345

* Abbreviations used in Table III:

One = One-Teacher Schools
 Two = Two-Teacher Schools
 Three = Three-Teacher Schools
 B = Brick
 S = Stone
 F = Frame
 L = Log

TABLE III

*Section A

Shows The Percentage That Each Type of School In
The Respective Counties is to the Total
Number of Schools

COUNTY	TYPE OF SCHOOLS		
	One-Teacher Percentages	Two-Teacher Percentages	Three-Teacher Percentages
SEVIER	51.7	35.3	12.9
DICKSON	70.1	22.1	7.4
HICKMAN	67.2	12.1	20.7
MORGAN	77.0	2.7	21.7
WHITE	44.2	36.5	13.4

It will be observed from Table IV that the number of elementary schools in Sevier County of the different types has decreased from 91 in 1925 to 85 in 1930, most of the decrease being in the one-teacher schools. In 1925 there were 52 one-teacher schools in the county and in 1930 there were 44.

It is noted that the largest number of school buildings in Sevier County is of frame. There are no stone buildings in the county and only a very few of brick. In 1930 there was only one log building.

The total number of school buildings of all kinds has decreased from 94 in 1925 to 88 in 1930.

The estimated value of school property in Sevier County gradually increased from 1925 to 1928, when it had reached the sum of \$307,950, but in 1930 it had decreased to \$278,050.

* Section A, computed from Table III.

TABLE IV
SHOWS THE NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OF DIFFERENT TYPES,
NUMBER AND KIND OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS, AND ESTIMATED VALUE
OF SCHOOL PROPERTY - SEVIER COUNTY FOR 1925-1930

: YEAR :	NUMBER AND TYPES-SCHOOLS				NUMBER AND KIND OF BUILDINGS					ESTIMATED VALUE-PROPERTY:	
:	: *One :	Two :	Three :	Total :	B :	S :	F :	L :	Total :	:	:
: 1925 :	52 :	29 :	10 :	91 :	2 :	0 :	91 :	1 :	94 :	\$198,672	:
: 1926 :	45 :	34 :	11 :	90 :	2 :	0 :	91 :	1 :	94 :	257,288	:
: 1927 :	45 :	31 :	12 :	88 :	2 :	0 :	85 :	2 :	89 :	210,865	:
: 1928 :	49 :	25 :	13 :	87 :	2 :	0 :	85 :	2 :	89 :	307,950	:
: 1929 :	49 :	25 :	12 :	86 :	3 :	0 :	83 :	3 :	89 :	272,635	:
: 1930 :	44 :	30 :	11 :	85 :	3 :	0 :	84 :	1 :	88 :	273,050	:

* Abbreviations used in Table IV:

One = One-Teacher Schools
Two = Two-Teacher Schools
Three = Three-Teacher Schools
B = Brick
S = Stone
F = Frame
L = Log

III. Scholastic Population and Number Between 6-18 Years Who Can Read and Write.

The public school laws of Tennessee as revised and amended in 1925 contain the following provisions for school age and census:

1. That public schools of the State shall be free to all persons above the age of six years residing in the State; pupils living near county limits may attend school in adjoining counties by special agreement between the County Boards of Education, provided that funds based on daily attendance shall be transferred to the County wherein such pupils attend school.

2. It shall be the duty of the County Board of Education to have enumerated all persons in the County between the ages of six and eighteen years. Persons above this age have the privilege to attend school.

3. The County Board of Education is authorized to appoint enumerators in each year in which the census is to be taken and pay them four cents (.04) for each person enumerated. The enumerator shall visit each home and secure the desired information and report same under oath to the State Commissioner of Education. He shall receive no pay until all reports are completed.

4. The County Superintendent must make a report to the State Commissioner of Education of the census taken by enumerators before July 1 on proper blanks furnished by State Commissioner of Education.

It will be observed in Table V that Sevier County has the largest scholastic population between 6-18 years, also the largest number who can read and write between 6-18 years.

It will be noted that while Sevier County has the largest scholastic population between 6-18 years in counties studied, it ranks second, 86.1%, in the per cent of scholastic population who can read and write. Hickman County ranks fifth in scholastic population between 6-18 years, but ranks first in percentage who can read and write, 87.4. It can be seen from the table that there is only a slight variation in the per cent of scholastic population who can read and write. Hickman County has the largest per cent, 87.4, and Morgan County has the smallest per cent, 83.7, the difference being only 3.7%.

It will be observed from Table VI, page 32, that Sevier County has gradually decreased in scholastic population between 6-18 years for the years 1925 to 1930. This would be expected because in Table II it is seen that the population of Sevier County had decreased 1894 since 1920. The same statement is true in relation to the number between 6-18 years who can read and write.

It is very noticeable that there are more boys than girls in scholastic population between 6-18 years for 1925-1930. The same thing is true for the number between 6-18 years who can read and write, except it is not so large.

The per cent of scholastic population between 6-18 years who can read and write varies very little from 1925 to 1930. In 1925 it was 83%, in 1928, 87.2%, and in 1930, 86.1%, a gain of 3.1%.

TABLE V

SHOWS THE SCHOLASTIC POPULATION BETWEEN 6-18 YEARS, NUMBER BETWEEN
6-18 YEARS WHO CAN READ AND WRITE, AND PER CENT OF SCHOLASTIC POP-
ULATION WHO CAN READ AND WRITE

: COUNTIES :	: SCHOLASTIC POPULATION BETWEEN :			: NUMBER WHO CAN READ AND WRITE :			: PER CENT WHO CAN READ :	
	6-18 YEARS			6-18 YEARS			AND WRITE	
:	: Boys :	: Girls :	: Total :	: Boys :	: Girls :	: Total :	:	:
: SEVIER :	2898	: 2699	: 5597	: 2476	: 2344	: 4820	:	86.1 :
: DICKSON :	1957	: 1913	: 3870	: 1648	: 1620	: 3268	:	84.4 :
: HICKMAN :	1807	: 1700	: 3507	: 1568	: 1498	: 3066	:	87.4 :
: MORGAN :	1835	: 1713	: 3548	: 1515	: 1456	: 2971	:	83.7 :
: WHITE :	1848	: 1725	: 3573	: 1567	: 1487	: 3056	:	85.2 :

TABLE VI

SHOWS SEVIER COUNTY IN SCHOLASTIC POPULATION BETWEEN 6-18
YEARS, NUMBER BETWEEN 6-18 YEARS WHO CAN READ AND WRITE,
AND PER CENT OF SCHOLASTIC POPULATION WHO CAN READ AND WRITE

:SCHOLASTIC POPULATION BETWEEN:NUMBER WHO CAN READ AND WRITE:PER CENT WHO CAN READ									
: YEARS :	6-18 YEARS			:	6-18 YEARS			:	AND WRITE
:	Boys	Girls	Total	:	Boys	Girls	Total	:	:
: 1925 :	3130	: 3059	: 6189	:	2547	: 2590	: 5137	:	83.0
: 1926 :	3130	: 3059	: 6189	:	2547	: 2590	: 5137	:	83.0
: 1927 :	2979	: 2909	: 5888	:	2579	: 2554	: 5133	:	87.2
: 1928 :	2979	: 2909	: 5888	:	2579	: 2554	: 5311	:	87.2
: 1929 :	2898	: 2699	: 5597	:	2476	: 2344	: 4820	:	86.1
: 1930 :	2898	: 2699	: 5597	:	2476	: 2344	: 4820	:	86.1

Table VII gives the enrollment, average daily attendance and per cent that attendance is of enrollment in the five counties under consideration.

It is seen that Sevier County has the largest enrollment and the largest average daily attendance for the five counties in this study. While Sevier County has the largest enrollment, it is second in the per cent of attendance, with 73.8%. Hickman County, which is third in enrollment, takes first place in the per cent of daily attendance, with 74%, or by .2% over Sevier County. Again it is noticeable that there is a very small variation in the per cent of attendance, there being only 4.3% between the highest and lowest.

It is interesting to note that in the enrollment of the five counties there are 8470 boys enrolled and 8476 girls, giving the girls a majority of 6. In daily attendance it is not so even, there being 7405 boys and 6216 girls, giving the boys a lead of 189 over the girls in daily attendance.

It will be seen in Table VIII, page 35, that the enrollment for Sevier County has gradually decreased from the period of 1925 to 1930. In 1925 the enrollment was 6130, in 1928, 5799, and in 1930, 5166, or a decrease of 964. The average daily attendance for the same period of time has shown a decrease, except in 1926 when there was an increase of 151. The average daily attendance in 1925 was 4503, in 1928, 4113, and in 1930, 3815, showing a net decrease of 698.

It will be observed that the per cent of daily attendance for Sevier County was not so constant in its decrease, there being a very small increase in 1926, 1929, and 1930.

TABLE VII
SHOWS THE ENROLLMENT, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE FOR 1930,
AND PER CENT THAT ATTENDANCE IS OF ENROLLMENT

COUNTIES:	ENROLLMENT:			AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE			PER CENT THAT ATTEND-	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	ANCE IS OF ENROLLMENT:	
: SEVIER :	2055	: 2511	: 5166	: 1924	: 1891	: 3815	: 73.8	:
: DICKSON:	1742	: 1678	: 3420	: 1197	: 1232	: 2429	: 71.0	:
: HICKMAN:	1618	: 1475	: 3093	: 1169	: 1120	: 2289	: 74.0	:
: MORGAN :	1553	: 1424	: 2977	: 1084	: 1009	: 2093	: 70.0	:
: WHITE :	1502	: 1388	: 2890	: 1031	: 964	: 1995	: 69.7	:

TABLE VIII

SHOWS THE ENROLLMENT, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, AND PER
CENT THAT AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IS OF ENROLLMENT FOR
SEVIER COUNTY, 1925-1930

YEAR	ENROLLMENT			AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE			PER CENT THAT ATTEND-
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	ANCE IS OF ENROLLMENT
1925	3147	2983	6130	2267	2236	4503	73.4
1926	3059	2997	6056	2477	2177	4654	76.8
1927	2973	2905	5878	2114	2105	4219	71.9
1928	2868	2831	5799	2085	2028	4113	70.9
1929	2707	2640	5347	1908	1901	3809	71.0
1930	2055	2511	5166	1924	1891	3815	73.8

Table IX, page 37. The total enrollment and average daily attendance have been discussed in Table VII for the five counties under consideration. It is observed that Sevier County has the greatest cost for instructional service, but it is seen that it has the largest enrollment and average daily attendance. Hickman County has the second greatest expenditure for instructional service, although it is third in the counties studied in enrollment and average daily attendance.

It is seen that Sevier County's average cost of enrollment per capita is the largest (\$19.23), except Hickman County which has a cost of \$22.00. Morgan County has the smallest cost (\$15.97) per capita.

The average cost of instructional service based on average daily attendance is largest in Hickman County, while Sevier County holds third instead of second place as above.

Table X, page 38. It will be observed that the total enrollment of Sevier County for 1925-1930 has gradually decreased. The same is true of the average daily attendance, except in 1930. The reason for this was explained in Table II. It will be seen that Sevier County's total instructional service has gradually increased from \$55,886.04 in 1925 to \$99,296.03 in 1930.

It is noted that the average cost per capita based on enrollment was very small in 1925, only \$9.11, but there was a gradual increase for the period of 1925-1930 inclusive, and in 1930 it was \$19.20 per capita. The average cost of instructional service based on average daily attendance was rather small (\$12.41) per capita in 1925, but by 1930 it had gradually increased until it was \$26.00 per capita.

TABLE IX

TABLE IX SHOWS THE TOTAL ENROLLMENT, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE,
TOTAL COST FOR INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICE, AVERAGE COST PER CAPITA
OF INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICE BASED ON AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE FOR 1930

COUNTIES	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE	TOTAL COST FOR INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICE	AVERAGE COST OF ENROLLMENT PER CAPITA	AVERAGE COST OF INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICE BASED ON AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE
:Sevier :	5,166	: 3,815	:\$99,206.03	: \$19.23	: \$26.04
:Dickson :	3,420	: 2,429	: 65,236.24	: 19.07	: 26.81
:Hickman :	3,093	: 2,289	: 68,053.02	: 22.00	: 29.73
:Morgan :	2,977	: 2,093	: 47,562.08	: 15.97	: 22.72
:White :	2,690	: 1,995	: 51,593.77	: 17.85	: 28.86

TABLE X

SEVIER COUNTY 1925-1930

TOTAL ENROLLMENT, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, TOTAL COST OF INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICE, AVERAGE COST OF ENROLLMENT PER CAPITA; AVERAGE COST OF INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICE BASED ON AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

YEAR	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE	TOTAL COST FOR INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICE	AVERAGE COST OF ENROLLMENT PER CAPITA	AVERAGE COST OF INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICE BASED ON AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE
1925	6,130	4,503	\$55,886.04	\$ 9.11	\$12.41
1926	6,056	4,654	85,901.00	14.18	18.46
1927	5,878	4,219	95,628.59	16.27	22.66
1928	5,799	4,113	94,589.69	18.31	22.99
1929	5,347	3,809	97,852.39	18.30	25.69
1930	5,166	3,815	99,206.03	19.20	26.00

CHAPTER III

STATUS OF THE TEACHERS

The public school law of Tennessee requires:

1. That no teacher shall be employed to teach in the schools unless he or she has a license from the State Commissioner of Education.
2. That no one shall teach in the public schools who may have a contagious disease which might endanger the pupils' health. Therefore, the teacher must have a health certificate.
3. That the teacher must not in any way be connected with a school book publishing company or a school supply house which furnishes books and supplies to the schools.
4. That teachers must not keep the doors of the buildings locked during the school day nor permit anything to be done which might endanger the lives of the pupils in case of fire.
5. That all teachers must have written contracts with the County Board of Education at a fixed salary per month before they can legally teach.
6. That a teacher may suspend a pupil from school for good reasons, subject to final decision by the Board of Education.
7. That it shall be the duty of the teacher:

- a. To open and close the school
- b. To instruct the pupils in required subjects
- c. To keep all necessary records
- d. To teach physical education
- e. To have fire drills
- f. To follow the state course of study
- g. Take care of school property
- h. To make reports and to obey and carry out other regulations which may be made from time to time by the Board of Education.

Table XI, page 41, shows that Sevier County has the largest number of teaching positions of the five counties under consideration. Dickson and Hickman Counties have the same number (97); Morgan and White Counties have a considerably smaller number, Morgan being lowest. The same conditions exist in the number of teachers actually employed, except that Dickson County has one more than Hickman. The number of teachers employed is, in every county, greater than the number of teaching positions. This excess is due to resignations, removals, illness, and other causes.

TABLE XI

SHOWS NUMBER OF TEACHING POSITIONS AND NUMBER
OF TEACHERS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED FOR 1930

:COUNTIES:TEACHING POSITIONS:TEACHERS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED:			
: Sevier :	152	:	157 :
: Dickson:	97	:	100 :
: Hickman:	97	:	99 :
: Morgen :	74	:	78 :
: White :	84	:	88 :

TABLE XII

SHOWS NUMBER OF TEACHING POSITION AND NUMBER
OF TEACHERS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED
SEVIER COUNTY - 1925-1930

: YEAR :TEACHING POSITIONS:TEACHERS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED:			
: 1925 :	148	:	148 :
: 1926 :	154	:	153 :
: 1927 :	158	:	160 :
: 1928 :	153	:	153 :
: 1929 :	149	:	151 :
: 1930 :	152	:	157 :

It is seen in Table XI, page 41, that Sevier County has the largest number of teachers of the five counties studied. Table XIII shows that Sevier County also has the largest number of college graduates (12). The per cent of college graduates, shown in Table XIII A, page 45, to the total number of teachers is 7.6%, which is exactly double the per cent in Morgan County which has next largest number of college graduates. Dickson County has only 2% of its teachers college graduates. Thus it is seen that Sevier County ranks high in percentage of college graduates in comparison with the other four counties. Sevier County ranks next to the lowest in the number of teachers having three years of college training, Hickman County being lowest. Morgan County has the greatest per cent of teachers with three years of college training. Sevier County also ranks very low in the number of teachers having two years college training, Dickson County having the smallest per cent of teachers with this amount of training, while Morgan County has the largest per cent. Sevier County has the largest number of teachers with one year of college training (49 or 31.2%). White County has 7% more teachers with one year of college training than does Sevier County. Morgan County has the lowest per cent (25.6%). Sevier County has the largest number (68) of teachers who have only a high school education; Dickson County holds second place with 41. The per cent of high school graduates in the five counties runs from 38.2% in Hickman to 43.3% in Sevier County. It is indicated in this table that there are entirely too many teachers teaching with a high school training only. The per

cent of teachers having three years of high school training is rather low, the highest per cent being only 6.7% in White County, while Sevier County has only 3.8%, and Hickman County has none. Sevier County ranks lowest in the per cent of teachers with two years of high school training (1.2); Dickson County ranks highest (8%). Hickman County ranks first in the number and also per cent of teachers having only an elementary school training. Table XIII and Table XIII A, pages 44 and 45).

Table XIV shows the majority of teachers of Sevier County have only high school and part high school training, the next largest number have part normal training. There were nine college graduates in 1925 and ten in 1926.

Table XIV A shows the percentage of teachers of Sevier County with various types of training based on total number of teachers, 1925-1926.

It will be observed in Table XIV A that Sevier County in 1925 had 6.1% college graduates and 41.9% with only part high school training. In 1926, 6.5% of the teachers were college graduates, while the number of high school graduates had increased from 26.2% in 1925 to 47.7% in 1926. The number with part high school training had decreased from 41.9% to 19.6%.

Table XIV B shows the different types of training of Sevier County for years 1927 to 1930 inclusive.

The data in this Table were not included in Tables XIV and XIV A for the reason that the law of 1925 made certain changes in types of certificates issued and it seemed best to separate this information from the other tables in this connection.

TABLE XIII

TRAINING OF COUNTY ELEMENTARY TEACHERS FOR SEVIER, DICKSON, HICKMAN, MORGAN AND WHITE
COUNTIES FOR THE YEAR 1930

Training of Teachers	Sevier			Dickson			Hickman			Morgan			White		
	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T
College Graduates	4	8	12	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	0	2
Three Years College	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	2
Two Years College	2	7	9	1	2	3	4	8	12	2	9	11	4	5	9
One Year College	14	35	49	5	23	28	7	20	27	3	17	20	7	22	29
High School Graduate	14	54	68	3	38	41	4	34	38	4	23	27	8	23	31
Three Yrs. High Sch.	2	4	6	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	5	6
Two Yrs. High School	5	1	6	1	6	7	1	3	4	0	1	1	1	3	4
One Yr. High School	1	1	2	2	6	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Elementary	3	0	3	1	3	4	5	9	14	3	6	9	1	1	2
Total	45	112	157	14	86	86	22	77	78	17	61	99	26	60	100

* TABLE XIII A

PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS HAVING THE VARIOUS TYPES OF TRAINING,
BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS

VARIOUS TYPES OF TRAINING	PERCENTAGES				
	Sevier	Dickson	Hickman	Morgan	White
College Graduate	7.6	2.0	3.0	3.8	2.3
Three Years College	1.2	3.0	1.0	5.1	2.3
Two Years College	5.7	3.0	12.1	14.1	10.2
One Year College	31.2	28.0	27.2	25.6	39.2
High School Graduate	43.3	41.0	38.2	34.6	35.2
Three Years High School	3.8	4.0	0.0	2.5	6.7
Two Years High School	1.2	8.0	3.0	1.3	4.5
Elementary	1.9	4.0	14.1	11.5	3.2

* Computed from Table XIII.

It will be seen from Table XIV B that the number of college graduates increased in Sevier County from eight in 1927 to twelve in 1930, an increase of 50%, while the number of part high school training had decreased from 34 in 1927 to 14 in 1930. At the same time the number of high school graduates decreased from 90 in 1927 to 68 in 1930, and the number with from one to three years training in 1927 had increased from 26 to 60 in 1930.

The figures in Table XIV, XIV A, and XIV B indicate the percentage of teachers in Sevier County from one to four years college training increased from 29.1% in 1925 to 36.9% in 1930. (Table XIV and XIV A, page 47, Table XIV B, page 48, and Table XIV C, page 49).

Certification of Teachers. The public school laws of Tennessee as revised and amended in 1925 contain the following provisions for the certification of elementary teachers:

1. No person under eighteen years of age may receive a certificate to teach in the public schools of the state and no one who has had less than eight months experience may serve as principal of any school having more than one teacher.

Thus the one-teacher county schools, which number 54.7 per cent of the total number of elementary schools and enroll 28.7 per cent of the total enrolled in elementary schools, may be managed and taught by inexperienced teachers not more than eighteen years old.

2. A Permanent Professional Certificate may be issued an applicant who has completed a two-year curriculum in a college or university approved by the state school authorities and who has at least eighteen hours in Education related to methods of teaching and school management.

TABLE XIV
SEVIER COUNTY: TRAINING OF TEACHERS FOR 1925 and 1926

	* C. G. ::			P. C. ::			N. G. ::			P. N. ::			A. G. ::			H.S.G. ::			P.H.S. ::			E. ::		
:YEAR:	M:	W:	T:	M:	W:	T:	M:	W:	T:	M:	W:	T:	M:	W:	T:	M:	W:	T:	M:	W:	T:	M:	W:	T:
:1925:	2:	7:	9:	8:	9:	17:	0:	2:	2:	4:	14:	18:	1:	0:	1:	16:	23:	39:	34:	38:	72:	0:	0:	0:
:1926:	6:	6:	10:	0:	0:	0:	7:	0:	7:	2:	20:	22:	1:	10:	10:	28:	45:	73:	20:	10:	30:	0:	1:	1:

TABLE XIV A

SEVIER COUNTY: PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS WITH VARIOUS TYPES OF TRAINING,
BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS, 1925 and 1926

:YEAR:	* C.G. ::	P.C. ::	N. G. ::	P. N. ::	A. G. ::	H.S.G. ::	P.H.S. ::	E. ::
:1925:	6.1	:: 11.5	:: 1.3	:: 12.1	:: .7	:: 26.2	:: 41.9	:: 0
:1926:	6.5	:: 0.0	:: 4.6	:: 14.4	:: 6.5	:: 47.7	:: 10.6	:: 0.6

* Abbreviations used in Tables XIV and XIV A:

C.G. = College Graduate
P.C. = Part College
N.G. = Normal Graduate
P.N. = Part Normal
A.C. = Academic Graduate
H.S.G. = High School Graduate
P.H.S. = Part High School
E. = Elementary

M. = Men
W. = Women
T. = Total

TABLE XIV B

SHOWS DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRAINING OF SEVIER COUNTY TEACHERS FOR YEARS

1927 to 1930, INCLUSIVE

Year:	College			Three Yr.			Two Yr.			One Yr.			High Sch.			Three Yrs.			Two Yrs.			One Yr.			Elementary		
	Grad.			College			College			College			Grad.			High Sch.			High Sch.			High Sch.					
	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T
1927:	2	6	8	2	2	4	1	2	3	5	14	19	27	63	90	6	7	13	6	6	12	8	1	9	2	0	2
1928:	3	8	11	0	3	3	0	3	3	3	22	25	31	64	95	3	2	5	7	7	4	11	0	0	0	0	0
1929:	5	8	13	0	0	0	0	5	5	7	32	39	25	57	82	2	1	3	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	0	1
1930:	4	8	12	0	2	2	2	7	9	14	35	49	14	54	68	2	4	6	5	1	6	1	1	2	3	0	3

TABLE XIV C

PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS WITH VARIOUS TYPES OF TRAINING BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS

*
1927 to 1930, INCLUSIVE

Year:	College:	Two Yr.:	Three Yr.:	One Yr.:	High Sch:	Three Yrs.:	Two Yrs.:	One Hr.:	Elementary:
: Grad.	: College	: College	: College	: College	: Grad.	: High Sch:	: High Sch:	: High Sch:	:
1927:	5	2.5	1.9	11.9	56.2	8.1	7.5	5.6	1.2
1928:	7.1	1.9	1.9	16.3	62.1	3.3	7.1	0.0	0.0
1929:	8.6	0.0	3.3	25.8	53.3	1.9	3.9	1.3	.6
1930:	7.7	1.3	5.1	31.2	43.3	3.9	3.9	1.3	1.9

* Computed from Table XIV B.

3. A Professional Certificate valid for four years may be issued to an applicant who has completed three quarters (thirty-six weeks) work in an approved institution and who has had not less than nine quarter hours credit in elementary school methods and management.

4. A Limited Training Certificate valid for one year may be issued to an applicant who is a graduate of an approved Tennessee high school and who has completed one quarter's (twelve weeks) work in a normal school, college, or university approved by the state school authorities, with at least three hours credit in elementary school methods and management.

5. An Examination Certificate valid for four years may be issued to any person, eighteen years of age or over, who has passed an examination prescribed by the State Commissioner of Education.

6. Whenever any county superintendent of schools certifies to the State Commissioner of Education that all available licensed teachers in his county have been employed and that he is unable to get licensed teachers for unfilled positions, the State Commissioner may issue Permits to the number of persons necessary to fill these places, provided that the Permits shall be valid only till the next regular examination.

7. All Limited Certificates may be renewed for four years and one year respectively by one quarter's (twelve weeks) attendance in an approved institution during the life of the certificate or in the summer following its expiration, provided the holder of the certificate makes at least twelve quarter hours credit with three of these twelve hours in education.

Table XV shows that Sevier County has the largest number of teachers holding permanent professional certificates (21 or 13.3%), but it will be noted that Morgan and Hickman Counties have the largest percentage (Table XV A) of permanent professional certificates, 21.8% and 20.0% respectively. Sevier County has the largest number of teachers holding four-year professional certificates (49 or 31.2%), while Morgan County has the smallest number (19 or 24.3%). It is very noticeable that each county, with the exception of White County, has a larger number of Limited training certificates than of either of the other two discussed. Sevier County ranks highest in the percentage of this class of certificate (59 or 37.5%); White County ranks lowest (23 or 26.7%). There is a decided decrease in the number of teachers with permanent examination certificates in comparison with the number of teachers holding limited training certificates. Sevier and White Counties have the same number of teachers holding the limited training certificate (12), but the percentage for Sevier County is only 7.7% while that for White County is 13.9%. Morgan County has the highest per cent (Table XV A) of teachers holding permanent examination certificates (14.2%). Sevier County, with the exception of Morgan County (3.8%), ranks lowest in the per cent of teachers with four-year examination certificates (4.4%); Dickson County ranks highest (27.0%).

It will be noted that only one County, Dickson County, in the five studied has five-year examination certificates and it has only one. In each county studied it will be observed that the per cent of two-year examination certificates is very small,

the highest rank being held by Morgan and Hickman Counties (6.4% each). Sevier County ranks lowest in the per cent of teachers holding this certificate (2.5%). Sevier County has 5 or 3.1% teachers holding permits; Hickman County has 3 or 3.2%; the other three counties studied do not have any teachers holding permits.

The percentage of teachers holding Permanent Professional, Four-year Examination, and Limited Training certificates is much larger than that of the teachers holding the other five types of certificates listed in the table. (Table XV, page 53, and Table XV A, page 54).

Table XVI shows that the largest number of teachers hold First Grade, Second Grade, and Temporary Certificates. There were a large number of one-year county certificates in 1926. In 1925 nine teachers held Professional Certificates and in 1926 fifteen held Professional Certificates, showing an increase of six.

In Table XVI B it will be noted that the largest number of teachers hold Three-year Professional, Limited Training, and Permanent Examination certificates. In 1927 fourteen teachers held Professional Permanent Certificates and in 1930 there were twenty-one, showing an increase of seven. In 1925 there were twenty-four Permits, but in 1930 there were only five, showing that this kind of license is disappearing. There are very few teachers holding Five-year Examination certificates. There were only three in 1927 and one in 1929. (Tables XVI & XVI B, page 55, TABLE XVI B, page 54, and Table XVI C, page 57).

TABLE XV

TYPES OF CERTIFICATES HELD BY THE ELEMENTARY TEACHERS OF SEVIER, DICKSON, HICKMAN, MORGAN
AND WHITE COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1930

Types	Sevier			Dickson			Hickman			Morgan			White		
	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T
Permanent Professional:	6	15	21	2	7	9	4	15	19	4	13	17	7	6	13
Four-Year Professional:	14	35	49	4	21	25	3	17	20	3	16	19	5	21	26
Limited Tr. Prof.	10	49	59	2	31	33	3	27	30	3	20	23	5	18	23
Permanent Examination:	7	5	12	3	6	9	1	5	6	6	5	11	3	9	12
Four Year Examination:	4	3	7	11	16	27	9	6	15	0	3	3	5	3	8
Five Year Examination:	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two Year Examination	3	1	4	2	4	6	0	6	6	1	4	5	1	2	3
Permit	1	4	5	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	45	112	157	14	86	100	22	72	94	17	61	78	26	60	86

* TABLE XV A

KIND OF CERTIFICATE	PERCENTAGES				
	SEVIER	DICKSON	HICKMAN	MORGAN	WHITE
Permanent Professional	13.3	9.0	20.0	21.8	15.1
Four-year Professional	31.2	25.0	21.2	24.3	30.2
Limited Training Professional	37.5	33.0	31.9	29.5	26.7
Permanent Examination	7.7	9.0	6.4	14.2	13.9
Four-year Examination	4.4	27.0	15.9	3.8	9.3
Five-year Examination	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Two-year Examination	2.5	6.0	6.4	6.4	3.5
Permits	3.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0

* Computed from Table XV.

TABLE XVI

SHOWS THE CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS IN SEVIER COUNTY
1925-1926

	: PROFESSIONAL :			: FIRST GRADE :			: SECOND GRADE :			: ONE-YEAR COUNTY:			: TEMPORARY :		
: YEAR:	Men:	Women:	Total:	Men:	Women:	Total:	Men:	Women:	Total:	Men:	Women:	Total:	Men:	Women:	Total:
: 1925:	2	7	9	15	21	36	27	24	51	2	8	10	19	23	42
: 1926:	3	12	15	16	29	45	8	25	33	16	14	30	18	12	30

*TABLE XVI A

PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS WITH VARIOUS TYPES OF TRAINING, BASED
ON TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS, 1925-26

: YEAR:	: PROFESSIONAL :			: FIRST GRADE :			: SECOND GRADE :			: ONE-YEAR COUNTY:			: TEMPORARY :		
: 1925:	6.1			24.3			34.4			6.8			28.2		
: 1926:	10.1			29.3			21.5			19.6			19.6		

* Computed from Table XVI.

Table XVI. Section B

THE CERTIFICATION OF THE TEACHERS OF SEVIER COUNTY FOR 1927-1930, INCLUSIVE

Year	Kind of Certificates																							
	Perm. Prof.			3-Yr. Prof.			Limited Tr.			Perm. Exam.			4-Yr. Exam.			5-Yr. Exam.			2-Yr. Exam.			Permit		
	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T			
1927	4	10	14	4	10	14	14	42	56	6	9	15	6	3	9	2	1	3	7	8	15	16	18	34
1928	3	10	13	4	19	23	20	55	77	7	8	15	7	3	10	0	6	6	4	6	10	2	5	7
1929	5	10	15	7	35	42	21	47	68	4	3	7	5	3	8	1	0	1	3	4	7	0	1	1
1930	6	15	21	14	35	49	10	49	59	7	5	12	4	3	10	0	0	0	3	1	4	1	4	5

Table XVI. Section C

PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS WITH VARIOUS TYPES OF TRAINING BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER
OF TEACHERS, 1927-1930

Year	:Perm. :Profes.	:3-Year :Profes.	:Lim. :Train.	:Perm. :Exam.	:4-Year :Exam.	:5-Year :Exam.	:2-Year :Exam.	:Permit
1927	: 8.7	: 8.7	: 35.0	: 9.3	: 5.6	: 1.9	: 9.3	: 21.2
1928	: 8.5	: 15.1	: 49.0	: 9.8	: 6.6	: 0.0	: 6.6	: 4.6
1929	: 10.1	: 28.2	: 45.6	: 4.6	: 5.4	: .7	: 4.6	: .7
1930	: 13.3	: 31.2	: 37.6	: 7.7	: 4.5	: 0.0	: 2.5	: 3.1

(This table was computed from Table XVI, Section B)

It will be seen from Table XVII that Sevier County has the largest number of teachers of any of the five counties under consideration (160); Morgan County has the lowest number (79). It will be noted also that Sevier County has the largest number of teachers without experience (29) and the largest number of teachers with experience; but, on the other hand, the percentage of teachers with experience in Sevier County is lowest (81.8%); the percentage in Dickson County is highest (92.2%). Morgan County, which has the smallest number of teachers of the five counties studied, has a higher per cent of teachers with experience than Sevier County, which has the largest number of teachers.

The variation of teachers with experience from the highest to the lowest is 10.4%. The per cent of teachers in Sevier County without experience is very high (18.2%). (Table XVII, page 57).

Table XVIII, page 60, shows that the number of teachers in Sevier County for 1925-1930 varies from 150 in 1925 to 163 in 1927 and back to 160 in 1930, giving a gain of 10 teachers for the entire period. It will also be seen that the number of teachers without experience for 1925 was 35 or 24% and 51 or 32.9% in 1928, showing a gain of 8.9%. The number of teachers without experience decreased for the period 1929-1930, giving a decrease for the entire period of 6 or 5.8%. It will also be noted that Sevier County had 115 or 76% teachers with experience in 1925, 129 or 82.6% in 1926 (the highest for the entire period), but decreased to 81.8% in 1930, thus giving a gain for the period of 5.8%.

TABLE XVII

SHOWS THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN RESPECTIVE COUNTIES
STUDIED AND THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS WITHOUT EXPERIENCE,
NUMBER WITH EXPERIENCE, AND THE PER CENT OF TEACHERS
WITH EXPERIENCE FOR 1930

COUNTIES	TOTAL		NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF		*PER CENT OF	
	TEACHERS	:	TEACHERS WITH-	:	TEACHERS WITH:	:	TEACHERS WITH:	:
			OUT EXPERIENCE:		EXPERIENCE		EXPERIENCE	
:SEVIER :	160	:	29	:	131	:	81.8	:
:DICKSON :	130	:	10	:	120	:	92.2	:
:HICKMAN :	112	:	10	:	102	:	91.0	:
:MORGAN :	79	:	12	:	67	:	84.0	:
:WHITE :	111	:	15	:	96	:	86.5	:

* Computed from Column 1 and 3.

TABLE XVIII

SHOWS THE NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY TEACHERS IN
SEVIER COUNTY, THE NUMBER WITHOUT PREVIOUS
EXPERIENCE, THE NUMBER WITH EXPERIENCE, AND
THE PER CENT OF TEACHERS WITH EXPERIENCE

YEAR	TOTAL TEACHERS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS WITH- OUT EXPERIENCE	NUMBER OF TEACHERS WITH EXPERIENCE	*PER CENT OF TEACHERS WITH EXPERIENCE
1925	150	35	115	76.0
1926	156	27	129	82.6
1927	163	43	120	73.6
1928	155	51	104	67.1
1929	154	35	119	77.2
1930	160	29	131	81.8

* Computed from Column 1 and 3.

"The State Board of Education at a meeting held on May 16, 1930, adopted the following Salary Schedule on which will be based the distribution of the Equalizing Fund as provided by Chapter 115, Acts of 1925:

CLASS A TEACHERS--Consisting of those who have completed a standard four-year high school course and hold a Bachelor's degree from a standard four-year college.

Group	Certification	Basal Annual Salary
1.	Permanent Professional	\$100.00 to \$115.00
2.	Four-year Professional	80.00 to 95.00
3.	Limited Training or Examination	70.00 to 80.00
4.	Permit	50.00

CLASS B TEACHERS--Consisting of those who have completed a standard four-year high school course and have in addition not less than one hundred and thirty-five (135) quarter hours' credit in a standard college.

Group	Certification	Basal Annual Salary
1.	Permanent Professional	\$ 85.00 to \$100.00
2.	Four-year Professional	75.00 to 90.00
3.	Limited Training or Examination	65.00 to 75.00
4.	Permit	40.00

CLASS C TEACHERS--Consisting of those who have completed a standard four-year high school course and have in addition not less than ninety(90) quarter hours' credit in a standard college.

Group	Certification	Basal Annual Salary
1.	Permanent Professional	\$ 75.00 to \$ 90.00
2.	Four-year Professional	65.00 to 80.00
3.	Limited Training or Examination	60.00 to 70.00
4.	Permit	35.00

CLASS D TEACHERS--Consisting of those who have completed a standard four-year high school course and have in addition at least forty-five (45) quarter hours' credit in a standard college.

Group	Certification	Basal Annual Salary
1.	Four-year Professional	\$ 60.00 to \$ 75.00
2.	Limited Training	55.00 to 65.00
3.	Examination	50.00 to 60.00
4.	Permit	30.00

CLASS E TEACHERS--Consisting of those who have completed not less than the equivalent of a standard four-year high school course.

Group	Certification	Basal Annual Salary
1.	Four-year or Permanent Examination ...	\$ 50.00 to \$ 60.00
2.	Limited Training or Two-year Examination	45.00 to 55.00
3.	Permit	25.00

CLASS F TEACHERS--Consisting of those who have completed less than the equivalent of a standard four-year high school course.

Group	Certification	Basal Annual Salary
1.	Any Examination Certificate	\$ 40.00 to \$ 50.00
2.	Permit	20.00" 1

In addition to the above basal annual salary, there may be \$2.50 per month added, provided the teacher has attended some approved institution for a term of six weeks. If the teacher attends a term of twelve weeks and receives twelve quarter hours credit, \$5.00 may be added per month to the basal salary.

There may also be an additional \$2.50 per month added to the basal annual salary for teachers in class B, C, and D for each year of experience, not to exceed ten years. The same is true of teachers in Class E and F when special conditions have been met as provided in the salary schedule by the State Board of Education in 1930.

\$5.00 per month may be added to the salary of the principal of one-teacher schools, and \$5.00 per month may also be added for each additional teacher in fixing the salary for principals of schools not exceeding eight teachers.

The Board of Education may reduce the salary schedule if there be a lack of efficiency on the part of the teacher.

The Basal Salary Schedule is flexible enough so that

1 The Equalizing Fund, P.L.Harned, Commissioner of Education.

the Boards of Education can pay the teacher with superior training and teaching ability more than others who do not possess these qualities.

Table XIX, page 65, shows that Sevier County pays the County Superintendent more than ^{any other} one of the five counties considered in this study (\$2500.00), except Hickman County which pays \$3100.00. Sevier County is lowest in average monthly salary paid men teachers (\$3.61), with the exception of Dickson County which pays only \$31.60. White County pays the highest average monthly salary to men teachers of the five counties considered in this study. It will be noted that the difference between the highest average monthly salary and the lowest average monthly salary ^{for men} is only \$3.89 per month.

It will also be observed that Sevier County's average monthly salary for women teachers is the lowest of the counties studied (\$72.32), and that the average monthly salary of Morgan County is highest (\$77.87), giving a difference between the lowest and highest of \$5.54 per month.

Table XX, page 65, shows that the salary for the ^{of Sevier County} Superintendent for the years 1925-1929 was \$2000, in 1930, \$2500. The average monthly salary for men in Sevier County in 1925 was \$71.00, for women \$62.15; in 1928, the men received \$75.15 and the women \$73.60; in 1930 the men received \$83.61, the women \$72.32.

It was noted in Tables XIII and XV that there were more women teachers who were college graduates and who held permanent professional certificates than there were men.

TABLE XIX

SHOWS THE AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY OF TEACHERS,
ANNUAL SALARY OF SUPERINTENDENTS, AND AVERAGE
SALARY FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1925-1930

COUNTIES:	AVERAGE ANNUAL:	AVERAGE MONTHLY:	AVERAGE SALARY:	
	SALARY OF	SALARY OF:	FOR MEN AND	
	SUPERINTENDENT:	MEN	WOMEN	WOMEN *
SEVIER :	\$2500.00	\$83.61	\$72.32:	\$78.96 :
DICKSON:	2200.00	81.60	76.71:	\$79.15 :
HICKMAN:	3100.00	84.09	76.95:	\$80.52 :
MORGAN :	2200.00	86.47	77.87:	\$82.17 :
WHITE :	2000.00	87.50	76.91:	\$82.21 :

* Computed from Column 2 and 3.

TABLE XX

SHOWS THE ANNUAL SALARY OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,
 AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY OF ELEMENTARY TEACHERS OF SE-
 VIER COUNTY, AND THE AVERAGE SALARY FOR MEN AND WOMEN
 1925-1930

YEAR	ANNUAL SALARY OF SUPERINTENDENT	AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY OF: MEN	AVERAGE SALARY* OF: WOMEN	AVERAGE SALARY* FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1925	\$2000.00	\$71.76	\$62.15	\$66.95
1926	2000.00	\$68.75	\$65.61	67.18
1927	2000.00	\$70.21	\$69.87	70.04
1928	2000.00	\$75.15	\$73.60	74.37
1929	2000.00	\$77.91	\$77.91	77.91
1930	2500.00	\$83.61	\$77.96	80.78

* Computed from Columns 2 and 3.

CHAPTER IV

Part I. Summary and Findings

Part II. Conclusions and Recommendations

Summary and Findings

The comparisons in this study were limited to the public elementary schools, white, since the private schools are not listed in the Annual Reports of the Department of Education. Sevier County, without private schools, compared very favorably with the other counties studied. The comparisons made included population, enrollment, attendance, buildings, grounds, teachers, and finances.

Sevier County has the largest population of the five counties studied, but the lowest assessed valuation of property. Sevier County has the highest tax rate (\$2.55) with the exception of Morgan County which has \$3.00. It was found that each of the counties have .50 school tax rate with the exception of Morgan County which has .55, but the per cent of school tax rate to total tax rate in Sevier County was lowest (19.6%), except Morgan County which has 18.3%.

Sevier County has decreased in population from 22,382 in 1920 to 20,480 in 1930, and the assessed valuation of property

has decreased from \$6,737,902 in 1925 to \$5,708,539 in 1930, while the tax rate has gradually increased from \$1.80 in 1925 to \$2.50 in 1930. The school tax rate has remained the same (.50) except in 1925 when it was .41. The income for schools increased from \$27,625.40 in 1925 to \$33,678.16 in 1927 and decreased to \$28,542.70 in 1930. The per cent of school tax rate to total tax rate was 22.8% in 1925, but in 1930 it had decreased to 19.6%.

Sevier County has the largest number of all types of schools combined. The most common type of building is the frame building. The log building as a place of instruction has just about passed off the scene.

The number of elementary schools in Sevier County has decreased from 91 in 1925 to 85 in 1930, most of the decrease being in the one-teacher schools.

Sevier County has the largest scholastic population between 6-18 years, also the largest scholastic population between 6-18 years who can read and write, but these gradually decreased in numbers for years 1925-1930, but increased from 83% in 1925 to 86.1% in 1930. Hickman County has the largest per cent. It was found that there are more boys than girls given in the scholastic population and in number who can read and write.

Sevier County has the largest enrollment and largest daily attendance, but is second in per cent of daily attendance (73.8%). Hickman County, which is second in enrollment, is first in per cent of daily attendance (75.0%).

It was shown in the enrollment of the five counties there were more girls than boys, but the daily attendance of the boys was better than that of the girls.

The enrollment for Sevier County gradually decreased from 1925 to 1930. The same thing is true of the daily attendance, except in 1926 when there was a small increase of 151. Sevier County did increase constantly in the per cent of daily attendance, there being a small increase in 1926, 1929, and 1930. The per cent of daily attendance in Sevier County in 1925 was 73.4, in 1930 it was 73.8%.

Sevier County's average instructional service cost per capita based on enrollment is the largest (\$19.23), except Hickman County which has a cost of \$22.00. The average cost of instructional service based on average daily attendance is largest in Hickman County (\$29.73). Sevier County holds third place, having \$26.04.

The instructional service for Sevier County has gradually increased from \$55,886.04 in 1925 to \$99,206.03 in 1930. The average cost based on enrollment in 1925 was \$9.11, but in 1930 it was \$19.20. The per capita average cost based on average daily attendance was \$12.4 in 1925, but \$26.00 in 1930.

Sevier County has the largest number of teaching positions (152) and the largest number of teachers actually employed (157). Dickson and Hickman Counties have second largest number of teaching positions, 97 each. The same condition exist for the number of teachers employed, except Dickson County has one more than Hickman County.

Sevier County has the largest number of teachers employed in the five counties studied, also the largest number of college graduates (12). The per cent of college graduates in Sevier County is 7.6% of the whole. This is double the per cent

in Morgan County which has the second largest per cent of college graduates (3.8%).

Sevier County ranks low in the number of teachers having three years college training. Hickman County is lowest. Morgan County has the largest per cent with three years college training.

Sevier County ranks very low in the percentage of teachers having two years college training, while Dickson County has smallest per cent with two-years college training and Morgan County largest per cent.

Sevier County has the largest number of teachers with one year college training, 49 or 31.2%. White County has 7% more teachers with one year of college training than Sevier County, while Morgan County has the lowest, 26.5%.

Sevier County has the largest number of teachers with high school training only, 68 or 43.3%. Dickson County is second with 41 or 41% .

Sevier County ranks low in the number of teachers having only three, two, or one year of high school training and lowest in number with elementary training only, 1.9%.

The number of teaching positions in Sevier County increased from 148 in 1925 to 152 in 1930. The number of teachers employed in 1925 was 148, in 1930, 157.

The majority of teachers in Sevier County have only high school or part high school training. In 1925 Sevier County had 6.1% college graduates. From 1927 to 1930 Sevier County gained 50% in college graduates.

Sevier County's percentage of teachers with from one to four years training increased from 29.1% in 1925 to 36.9% in

1930.

Sevier County has the largest number of teachers holding permanent professional certificates (21 or 13.3%), but Morgan with 17 and Hickman with 19 teachers each holding professional certificates have the largest per cent of these certificates, 21.8% and 20% respectively.

Sevier County leads in the number of four-year professional certificates, limited training certificates, also in the per cent of teachers holding these types of certificates.

Sevier County and White County tie in the number of permanent examination certificates, having 12 each.

Sevier County ranks fourth in the number of four-year examination certificates. Only one county, Dickson County, has a five-year examination certificate.

Sevier County ranks third and first in two-year examination certificates and permits respectively.

The large majority of Sevier County's teachers for 1925-1926 held First Grade, Second Grade, and Temporary Certificates. In 1927-1930 most of the teachers held Three-year Professional, Limited Training, and Permanent Examination Certificates. In 1925 Sevier County had twenty-four permits, in 1930 there were only 5.

Sevier County has the largest number of teachers without experience (29). The percentage of teachers with experience is lowest, 81.8%; Morgan County, the highest, 92.2%.

The salary for the superintendent in Sevier County in 1930 was \$2500.00, the second highest. Hickman County, with \$3100.00, was highest. Sevier County ranks fourth in average monthly salary for men and fifth for women.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Under the present state law each county receives state funds for schools in direct proportion to the average daily attendance in school. Since Sevier County's per cent of daily attendance is only 73.8% of the enrollment, it is recommended that there be greater cooperation between parents, health officer, teachers, and attendance officer in promoting regular attendance.
2. The school tax rate in Sevier County in relation to the total tax rate is very low. In 1930 it was only 19.6% which is lowest of the five counties studied, with the exception of Morgan County. It is recommended that this rate be increased to at least 25%.
3. The training of Sevier County's teachers is comparatively low. It is recommended that no teacher be employed with less than one year beyond high school graduation.
4. Sevier County has a large number of one-room schools in comparison with the other counties studied. It is recommended, when conditions make it practical, that the Board of Education begin a program of consolidation of the one-teacher schools.
5. Only one county, Dickson, of the five counties studied has a teacher with a Five-year Certificate. Sevier County has none. A very small number (4) in Sevier County have a Two-year Examination Certificate and five have Permits. Therefore, it is recommended that in the future only teachers with professional certificates be employed.
6. Sevier County has the second largest per cent (13.5) of teachers in this study without experience. It is recommended

that all inexperienced teachers in the future be required to have not less than one year of preparation for teaching beyond high school graduation.

7. There seems to be a good deal of inequality in salaries paid teachers in Sevier County. Therefore, it is recommended that in the future the County Board of Education require training of teachers as suggested above and that the salary paid both the experienced and inexperienced teachers be the maximum amount authorized in the State Salary Scale.

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